The Times.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, 18,00 a year, by mail, 50 cents a month, 18,00 a year—anywhere in the United

\$6.00 a year anywhere in the United States.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy. \$1.50 a year—anywhere in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices, in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, post-office order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephones: Business office, No. 549; editerial rooms, No. 336.

Specimen copies free.
All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper, if you live out of Richmond, and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE 171.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEL L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY. JANUARY 12, 1896.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, International Association of Machinists, Eagle Hall.
Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

THERE MUST BE NO FALTERING NOW.

It comes out from Washington through the general press distatches now that the admiristration has not lost all hope of securing the passage of a currency bill, and that Secretary Carlisle is to try his hand in formulating another hybrid measure that will seek to steer a compromise course through the various conflicts of opinion that the discussion in Congress has developed. The dispatch adds that it is said in well-informed quarters that the President is villing to make concession to the opponents of the bill that will not amount to a complete surrender to the free silver men. We have no means of knowing whether

this is true or not, except what is furnished in the fact that it is one of the general press dispatches that go to all the newspapers in the country, and it sometimes happens that whenever the administration contemplates a surprising moveone of those preceedings that the French very happily term a coup-it resorts to this measure precisely for preparing the public mind for it. But however that may most emphatic protest against the administration yielding one single point to the free silver theory. The free silver idea is an attack upon our standard of value. Its purpose is to coin all the silver in the world the nominal dollars that are in fact worth on the naty cents each, and to arm every debtor with power to compel his creditor to take these half dollars as whole dollars. The instant this Government commits itself to any such policy, all men having debts due to them will seek to collect them before the policy can bank will call upon its debtors to pay up, and every one must do so at whatever cost, because men who get accommodations at bank know they must maintain their credit absolutely or abandon all hope of ever getting accommodations again. The pressure which the creditor class would at once put upon the debtor class would produce a more overwhelming financial panic and crash than Jules Verne could dream out. It would over-

country. And the scope of this movement is by no means indicated in the cry for free silver. That is misleading, and is misleading thousands of its own dupes. Back of the move for free silver lie the horrid figures of Communism and Anarchy. When the United States has determined for part of fts institutional law that whenever a large body of its citizens have become burdened with debt, they may relieve themselves from it by paying fifty cents in the dollar, it will have broken down the barriers that protect private property. it will have declared that it is no part of human law to rest upon the moral law, it will have shattered the citizen's reverence for his laws by reason of the fact that those laws are founded upon the moral law, and it will thereby have opened wide the door for Communism and Anarchy to enter upon the theatre of the nation's atfairs to play from that time forward the

leading parts in the nation's tragedy.

threw every established industry in the

land and bankrupt half the people of the

For one, we raise our voice in solemn protest and warning against the surrender of one inch of territory to this hydraheaded monster. We say to Mr. Cleveland that he has no right to yield one tota to it. He has been elected President of the United States for a second term, because the people of this country believe him to be the sworn and unterrified opponent and enemy of all the misrule involved in the catch-word, "free silver." We tell him then that he will betray his trust if he departs in the smallest particular from that position in this matter, which he was known to occupy when he was elected to his second term. It is not to be thought of, nor could any practical good come from such a surrender. The issue has been made between those who would unsettle the fixed order of things and throw everything into confusion and chaos, and those who value order and the preservation of property rights just as they are. That issue must be fought out as it has been made. If the majority in this country has really come to consist of those who believe that justice and good policy are subserved by the law competiing every person who has a debt of \$1,000 due him to take in full payment of it \$500, then the nation's life is lost, and no good can come from bolstering it up through a hastening decline. We do not believe, however, that the majority of our people have become so lost to respect and attachment to those sound principles of life which the civilized world has been so many ages in forging out and adopting

great body of the people are sound, and we do not fear-we court the contest.

The lines have been drawn, and there must be no yielding anywhere. It must be a fight to a finish, and Mr. Cleveland will be false to one of the greatest trusts ever reposed in man if he hesitates or falters now.

Mr. Henry Watterson says that his Courier-Journal is supporting Mr. Carlisle's currency bill, as it has supported all the administrations' measures, and he then continues with the following:

"Meanwhile the acknowledged official 'Meanwhile the aeknowledged official head of the party, our leader in spite of curselves, Mr. Cleveland, has conducted us into the middle of a morass and left us to flounder out as best we may."

This is the veriest twaddle and nonsense. Mr. Watterson knows perfectly well that our troubles are of two kinds and due to two causes, with which Mr. Cleveland has no more to do than he has with the Armenian massacres. One trouble is the Government's deficient revenues. When Mr. Cleveland left the White House at the end of his first administration the Government had a large surplus of revenue on hand, and its current revenues were more than enough for its needs. He was immediately succeeded by Mr. Harrison and the Reed Congress, which squandered the money on hand and cut the revenues down \$50,000,000 a year, while they increased the expenses of the Government \$100,000,000 a year. The Government's embarrassment is due to that, and Mr. Cleveland had no more to do with causing it than the Mikado of Japan

The second and the prolific source of trouble is the agitation to force this country from a gold basis, on which every man knows exactly how he stands at all times, to a silver basis, which would result in the ruin of millions of men and the enormous injury of all who have anything to lose. That is the real foundation of all our troubles, which will never end so long as the movement remains possessed of any vitality. To say that Mr. the damage which this pernicious movement has caused this country would be as reasonable as to hold him responsible for the recent gold-brick swindle in Richmond. Mr. Cleveland has been the only effective agency in curbing the injurious capabilities of this movement. Whatever has been efficiently done to restrain it and rouse a public sentiment to stamp it out has proceeded more entirely from Mr. Cleveland than from any other one

We ask nothing of Mr. Cleveland but that he will hold on stubbornly to the position which he has always occupied in respect to this matter, and if we emerge from the "morass" at any early day it will be because of what Mr. Cleveland has done, if he maintains the position he has so far held.

AN ACCOMMODATING OFFICER.

The publications we have made from day to day in regard to the gold-brick swindle are certainly most entertaining to the public at large, though Mr. Withers may possibly find them less agreeable reading than the average reader does. But vesterday's very full and comprehensive account by The Times of developments up to that time contained one item which, A famous detective of Springfield, Ill., telegraphed our Chief of Police as follows: "Emery is a gentleman. Norris is a blackmailer and a thief. Any evidence you want, let me know; I can furnish you." Now here is a public functionery who is worth something, sure enough. and the man who can do that is one of the handiest men to have around that can be conceived of.

This reminds of that distinguished character who flourished in the "Flush Times of Mississippi"-Colonel Simon

When the Colonel had forsaken quarter races and short cards for the legat profession, he informed a friend, who had expressed admiration for his phenomenal success, that while other lawyers thought it proper to study the law, he had devoted himself to "the preparation of facts."

We are not prepared to join in the Springfield detective's enconiums of Emery, or in his condemnations of Norris, though we are much more strongly inclined to share in his opinion of Norris than in his opinion of Emery, and we feel perfectly sure that with the fund of evidence he seems to have available, this Illinois detective could, if required so to do, prove Emery to be a gentleman and Norris to be a thief, or, if the converse were preferred, Norris to be a gentleman and Emery to be the thief. The whole question with this gentleman is, what do you want proved? His offer reminds us of an incident that occurred in a famous murder trial in the Valley of Virginia. During the progress of the trial the father of the accused sat by his counsel. It became necessary to show the distance between a house and a peach tree. Leaning over, the lawyer asked the old man in a whisper: "How far is it?" and received for answer: "How far do you want it to

That's the case with our Illinois detective. He merciy wants to know what you want proved, and he will prove it.

ENATOR HILL AND FILIBUSTERING Our special Washington correspondent writes The Time that Senator Hill will do everything in his power to delay or defeat the passage of the bill providing revenue to pay the expenses of collecting the income tax, and that he will resort to all the resources of fillibustering to

accomplish his end. We have already pointed out to Mr. Hill the way just men who are as much opposed to the income tax as he is will regard this conduct on his part. He has time and again declared himself as opposed to the rules of the Senate which permit this sort of tactics to defeat the will of a majority of the Senate, and he has spoken and worked most intelligently to secure a change of the rules that will enable the majority to force a vote upon any question when useful debate has ended. Just men will, therefore, feel inclined to suspect his sincerity in all things if they see him pursuing a course of this sort, so antagonistic to the theory of the case which he has put before them as the true one. It is no unnatural or unreasonable rule of men to judge men by their works, rather than by their words. If Mr. Hill had held on tenaciously to the

which he has frequently made, and had refused all traffic with anything that was in any way whatever inconsistent with them, he would find himself to-day occupying a very different position in the public regard from what he actually does

AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

We print elsewhere a most interesting article taken from the New York Journal of Commerce, upon what seems to be the opening of an entirely new view of the uses and capabilities of electricity. Scientific men no longer regard it as a question whether we will not telegraph across the ocean without the use of cables, and a hope, if we may not call it an expectation, already exists that we shall be able to set the electro-static charge of the earth in motion so as to constitute it the great reservoir of the world's power. What this would mean to mankind no dreamer could prefigure, nor world's power. What this would mean to mankind no dreamer could prefigure, nor are we so much concerned with that as we are in the question what would it mean to Richmond? Even if we are to have an extension of the paternal form of government, so that Richmond shall at any time have an electric plant (which God forbid), how foolish it would be for us to erect it now, when the science is so plainly at its threshold, and when the most astounding developments in it are looked for at any time.

We, therefore, /implore our paternal government advocates to suspend their efforts until we see what is going to happen in a few years. They may build a plant at great cost which may be totally suspended and become entirely obsolete

suspended and become entirely obsolete before it is finished.

NORTH CAROLINA FUSIONISTS.

The reports of the organization by the Fusionists of the North Carolina Legislature remind us very much of scenes witnessed in our own Capitol when Mahone dominated the Readjuster party in

The Carolina Fusionists divided all of the offices of the Senate and the House between the representatives of the two a'lied forces. Should the combination hold together until such a plan can be carried out, the programme provides for a similar apportionment of all of the other patronage in the State controlled by the Legislature. It is, however, some what doubtful whether the alliance can stand the crucial test of dividing up these little places.

As our special from Raleigh yesterday informed the readers of The Times, bills have already been introduced into the Assembly for the repeal of the present of both branches of the Legislature, they have the power to pass all of these and any other partisan measures they may

In his message to the newly-organized legislative body, Governor Carr utters a timely warning against the enactment of unwise laws. In North Carolina the Governor has no veto power, and, therefore, the present Democratic Executive cannot

the present Democratic Executive cannot interpose between legislative imprudence and the good of the people.

NO WHIPPING POST FOR NEW YORK.

According to the New York World, a certain class of people of that great metropolis are said to favor establishing the whipping-post as an instrument for the punishment of certain crimes. The idea is that the lash would only be used upon persons guilty of wife beating and other infamous infractions of the law. These classes, it is argued, are already too degraded to be humiliated by the infliction of corporeal punishment. too degraded to be humiliated by the in-fliction of corporeal punishment.

gence, if not power? If Mr. Nikola Tesla was not the first to formulate this con-ception he was certainly the first to at

It is remarkable that there should be found in New York prominent persons ready to champion the restoration of a mode of punishment which has been discarded by almost every civilized country in the world. Delaware was, we believe, the last State in the Union to abandon its whipping-post. It seems passing strange to hear well-informed New York people advocating the establishment in their State of this relic of a past age. The proposition is never likely to be seriously thought of in the great State of New York.

The issue of the San Francisco Examiner of December 26th, the day after Christmas, was edited, managed and issued exclusively by ladies. Mrs. Frank Pixley acted as managing editor, and Mrs. Louis Schloss the business manager. In every other, except the mechanical departments of the paper, the ladies held full sway for that day. They wrote the political and all other editorials, filled all of the various places on the reportorial staff, and edited the telegraphic matter.

The ladies' edition contained forty pages of well prepared and interesting reading. The "make-up" of the Christmas paper shows wonderfully good taste and newspaper tact. One of the display articles on the first page related to the war upon Tammany in New York.

Judging by this effort, the ladies of San Francisco must have a keen appreciation of what goes to make a good news-

A RAILROAD FOR NORTHERN NECK

The Times' correspondent at Fredericksburg yesterday informed our readers of the organization there of a company for the construction of a railroad from that city to Lancaster and other counties or the Northern Neck. For many years past this matter of building a line to that productive section of our State has been discussed. For one reason or another, however, the project was never carried out.

According to the reports sent out, the people of Northern Neck now seem to have the assurance that this long-desired object will soon be accomplished. The capital for building this line has, it is said, been guaranteed, and the work of surveying the route will begin.

The Union League, one of the most prominent clubs in New York has just disciplined one of its members for giving out certain news to the Tribune, of that city. The disciplined member is Mr. Francis E. Trowbridge, of the business department of that paper. Mr. Trowbridge was suspended without a hearing or being allowed to defend himself. He proposes to get an injunction from the courts against the club.

The sheriff of Cumberland county, Pa., is allowed by that State eight cents a the rule of conduct. We believe the admirable statements of Democratic faith day for boarding trampa

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Philadelphia Record: The attacks of Republican organs upon the Populists would deserve greater attention if they should take the form or denomining fusion in North Carolina and other States in which spoils are to be divided between Pops, and Reps., and senatorships bought and sold like so much merchandire.

branding-iron or the knout without abhorrence be engaged in continually degrading itself to the level on which violence is combated only by greater and
more formidable violence?

Education, moral force, the compelling
power of the intellectual over the brutal
—these save and elevate a community.
Without these there is no hope in wh.ps.

A Bril iant E.e. tr.cal Possibility.

A Bril iant Ectrical Possibility.

We are on the threshold, if not of startling discoveries in electrical science at least, of new and startling applications of accepted theories in regard to that still mysterious form of energy. It is difficult to make plain to popular apprehension the significance of maxwell siscovery that the figure which expresses the velocity of fight also expresses the multiplier required to change the measure of static or passive electricity into that of dynamic or active electricity. As the Marquis of Salisbury remarked in a recent discourse on the unsolved problems of science, "the interpretation reasonably anixed to this discovery is that as light and the electric impolse move approximately at the same rate through space, it is probable that the undusations of the same medium. That medium is the supersubtle and all-pervading something which science calls effect. To recognize etheral waves in the vibrations of electricity does not go far in penetrating the mystery which envelopes both, but it has proved a working hypothesis of great practical as well as scientific value. It has among other things served to prepare the popular no less than the scientific mind for flights of electric achievement of unheard-of daring.

What, for example, is the significance

less than the scientific many considering.

What, for example, is the significance of establishing a close connection between the terrestrial paenomenon known as the Aurora Borealis and the cruptions of the incandescent gases which constitute the photosphere of the sun? The theory is that the electrostatis charge of the earth responds by greatly quickened vibrations to the manifestation of energy on the surface of the sun. But this is simply telegraphy without wires across an interval of ninety-two millions of miles. It is practically instantaneous, too. This fact was recognized years before a ready explanation of it was found in the close correspondence between the

was not the first to formulate this conception he was certainly the first to attack it as a practical problem of electrical engineering. In his celebrated St. Louis address of two years ago he expressed his firm belief that it was practical to disturb by means of powerful machines the electro-static condition of the earth and thus transmit intelligible signals, if not power. He added taese suggestive words: "We need not be frightened by the idea of distance. To the weary wanderer counting the mile posts the earth may appear very large, but to that happiest of all men, the astronomer, who gazes at the heavens and by their standard indges the magnitude of our globe, it appears very small. And so, I think, it must seem to the electrician, for when he considers the speed with which an electric disturbance is propagated through the earth all his ideas of distance must completely vanish."

ish."

If Mr. Tesla's views on this subject have undergone any change in the interval, it is simply in the direction of greater certainty and fuller assurance that the problem which he had attacked was no insoluble one. He began by the preparation of proper apparatus, and his electrical "oscillator," which has in it such tremendous possibilities in the line of power production, was the result of an inventive faculty acting under the spur of scientific necessity. But even before it has been found possible to make the experiments yield their best results by applying an oscillator of satisfactory power and structure to the disturbance of the earth's charge, "resonance" has not only been detected but some very brilliant manifestations of its presence have been forthcoming. That is to say, the electro-static charge of the earth has responded to what may be called the impact of an electric force brought in collision with it. But there could be no If Mr. Tesla's views on this subject the electro-static charge of the earth has responded to what may be called the impact of an electric force brought in collision with it. But there could be no meeting between these two allied forces and no "resonance" unless the period of their vibration had something in common, just as the tuning fark that will respond to a note of a certain pitch must be sensitive at least to some of the air waves that carry the note. The more nearly perfect the "resonance" the nearer must the period of the electrical vibration communicated to the earth correspond with that of the electrical charge it finds there. What the attainment of even approximately perfect resonance would mean to the future of human progress opens up a dazzling vista of possibilities. The world would stand astounded should that consummation be signalized by the doing of the work of Atlantic cables without their aid: but that, so far from being a dream, is reckoned to-day by calmiy dispassionate observers who have followed the experiments of Tesia as among the assured possibilities of the immediate future.— New York Journal of Comm

A Distinguished Visitor.

The distinguished Jesuit Very Rev. William O. B. Pardow of New York etty, will preach in St. Peter's cathedral Sanday morning at 19:30 o'clock.

He is the Provincial of the Jesuit fathers in the province of Maryland and New York, and has seven hundred priests under him. He is the rector of the Sxteenth-Street church, New York, which is noted for beauty and size.

Chancery Court.

John S. Talley qualified yesterday in the Chancery Court, as executor of Philip Samuels and Rev. James H. Holmes (colored) as executor of Sallie C. Steward (colored).

Popular Everywhere

Beginning with a small local sale in a retail drug store, the business of Hood's Sarsaparilla has steadily increased until there is scarcely a village or hamlet in the United States where it is unknown.

To-day Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be competitors. It has a larger scale than any other medicine before the American public, and propably greater than all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers combined. Such success proves merit.

If you are sick, is it not the medicine for you to try? Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

RHEUMATISM

The Sure Cure is Dr. Greene's Nervura. Weak Kidneys, Weak Nerves and Poor Blood Always Accompany Rheumatism. They Can All Be Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.



With rheumatism come weak kidneys, weak nerves, poor blood. Weak kidneys weak nerves, poor blood. Weak kidneys weak nerves, poor blood had been out for eight of an one day. At that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I then weighed 185 pounds from bloating. The time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 pounds from bloating. I can see that I could and try man benout for eight winters until this before I began to taking it I can eat as hearty meal as native, but of reight winters until this before I began to taking it I can eat as hearty meal as native, but of the lighteen winters until this winter, but winters until this winter, but winters and the constantly, and took care of my horse and drive frequently. After I got only one of the winter of the winter is man and the way I was about as bad a used up an and carried the world.

The times Dally Fashlon hint.

T

THE TIMES! DAILY FASHION HINT, The Widow's Wesd-They No Longer Grow

Luxuriantly as of Yore.



IT'S ONLY CRAVE TE MMED.

"Really, I feel sorry enough for the poor woman, but I can't exactly see why we should all be mournful because she's a widow. I never saw her husband, and can't be expected to look dolerul when I shake hands with her. She received my will manner smile with such a rewell-meaning smile with such a proachful, doleful look that it changing smypathy into resentment."

But this species of widow is fast be coming extinct. It is no longer goo form to obtrude one's griefs upon the

enduring public, by a show. One soon drops the heavy, cumbersome veil, often immediately after the last words have been spoken over the departed. Crape has proved so heavy and uncomfortable that the wise and independent woman has largely discarded it and uses it only for trimmings on many of the gowns that are made for the first period of mourning.

The black cloth gown that is pictured is one of such. Its material has a fine crape stripe running through it, which makes it perfectly proper, and the broad slashes in the skirt show crape panels. This is strictly a street gown, and therefore the short jacket is edged with crape, and has its seam covered with the mourning material. The sleeves are all of crape. It is upon them that the eyes rest first of all; and therefore they must be beyond reproach. Grief, perhaps, may not hang heavily upon her shoulders; but those sleeves may well usurp its place. They are big enough and full enough to impart a worn and weary look to the most biftnessme of young widows. And somehow, after the first six months of wee, widows are always accredited with lightness and frivolity. I wonder why?

For chapped hands, chapped lips, chafes and all minor skin troubles we recom-mend Quratol Face Wash. Large pint bottles, 50 cents.



Special Clearance Sale Prices FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

LADIES' CLOAKS, in Black, the \$5.50

THE STAPLE BLACK DIAGONAL LONG CUT JACKET, that was our best seller at \$7.50-Now \$5.

Six styles of BLACK, TAN AND BLUE JACKETS, cut in latest styles, that sold at \$9.75, \$10 and \$10.50— Reduced to \$7.50.

You can take your pick of the \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$5 JACKETS Now at \$10.

The fine \$16.50, \$18 and \$20 JACKETS are

We have five of those SEAL PLUSH \$20 DOUBLE CARES, edged with Black Reduced now to \$13,50. The balance of our stock of CAPES must be sold. They are in Cheviots and Cloth-

Prices Reduced Fully One-Third.

Children's Reefers & Jackets.

MILLINERY.

The remainder of our stock of TRIM-MED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND FOR THESE TWO DAYS WE WILL ALLOW A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON OUR STOCK OF LADIES' MACKINTOSHES.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Broad Streets.

J. A. Grigg. C. F. Cross.

In our Closing-Out Sale, only at the Pace-Block Store, you can save from 50 cents to \$3 a pair on

MEN'S

BOYS' SHOES

\$1.59 to \$10 on Trunks, 75c

to \$2 on Satchels, Grips, Bags,

CRICC & CROSS,

RICHMOND, January 12, 1835. REMNANTS

.... AND

Short Lots

.... AGAIN

TO-DAY!

Continuing the Special Offerings that led to such extensive selling yesterday at

The l'eople's Store,

and throwing before our public hundreds of new temptations. January was never such a saving time, even here.

are determined to open the coming season with a clean, fresh stock, such as our city has never seen before; hence we have placed that determined close-out price in the various departments on valuable Merchandise as to insure ready sale.

Dress Stuffs,

Cotton Goods. Black Goods. Hosiery,

Gloves,

Handkerchiefs, Knit Underwear, Housefurnishings; in fact, every department is touched

by price reductions. It's funny to see the Handsome Wraps bedecked with Remnant-day tickets.

Wraps that were \$10 for \$12. Wraps that were \$12 for \$6. 25 Wraps have been placed on one rack. The choice of any \$4.90.

CORSETS are here at prices like 2 P. D. Corsets, sizes 21 and 22, \$1.75, from \$3.

from \$3.
4 Thompson's Glove-Fitting, &c, from \$1-sizes 23 and 25.
9 Black Contille Corsets, 75c quality, 30c; sizes 25, 27 and 28.
1 Jenness Miller Waist, 75c, from \$1.75. DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT has 10-4 Brown Sheeting Remnants, nothing shorter than 21-2 yards, at 93-4c a

yard. Bleached Canton Flannel Remnants at 43-4c; 19c quality. 48 Remnants on the Black Goods counter for you; good as ever. Only these lengths:

81-4 yards All-Wool Black Henrietta, \$5.75, from \$7.34 7J-2 yards Figured Creponette, \$4.98, from \$7.11. 10 yards Black Alpacen, \$1, from \$2.50, 31-2 yards Priestley's Figured Satti-nette, \$2.75, from \$4.83, 35-8 yards All-Wool French Serge, \$1.19, from \$1.82, Can't mention more to-day. Can't mention more to-day.

Over 100 Remnants of Fancy French Flannels on the counter today at your own price.

LEFT OVER FROM THE BIG HOSIERY SALE:

Boys' Extra Heavy, Double Knees, Heels and Toes, Fast Black Hose, 19c for our 25c quality. Children's Fast Black Jersey Ribbed Scamless Hose, 121-2c a pair, 21c quality. Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose, 19c quality, 12 1-2c. 25e Best Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose for 21c. adles' Silk Plaited or Lisle-Thread Hose, Richelieu ribbed or plain black or tan, 39c for 75c quality.

65 UMBRELLAS have been put out on separate counter to be sold quick.

24-inch Gioria Horn Handle Umbrellas 16 All-Silk Gloria Fancy Handle Umbrellas, 26-inch, &c; \$1.25 value.
GENT'S DEPARTMENT is selling the best 25c Silk Teck and Four-in-Hand Ties, best styles, too, at 121-2c.
Natural Wool Men's Knit Shirts at 25c for 60c value. Full Regular Made Stainless Black Half Hose, 20c quality for 19c a pair. Real English Half Hose high spliced heels and double toes, for 19c a pair; Shirt that cannot be equalled at Tic.

A FEW ODD TOILET ARTI-CLES ARE HERE, TOO. 10 bottles of Toilet Water, De each; 3 bottles of Oakley's Pond Lilly Per-

3 botties of Oakley's Pond Lilly Per-fume, Se each, value 68c.
9 bottles Tripple Extract, Se: value 60c, Solid Back Hair Brushes, Se each; warranted all brisile.
Swiss Metal Polish for Silverware, 12: a package; value 52c.
One dozen cakes of Castile or Palm Oil—Soan for 30c.
English Cucumber Complexion Soap, 5c a cake, instead of 18c.

Continuation Sale in Basement. 14 cakes "Silex" Scouring Soap (better than Sapolio), wrappers torn, 3c cake, 9 bottles "Parlor Pride" Stove Pollah, wrappers torn, 5c a bottle, instead of 9 bottles "Bixby's" Shoe Polish, 5c bot-21 bottles Williams' Mucliage, slightly

damaged, to bottle.

1 lot Bread Knives, slightly imperfect,
2c, instead of 20c.

1 lot Floor Mops, 19c sort, for 10c.
28 Horse Brushes, 5c each, instead of 1 dozen Baskets, slightly soiled, 25c, instead of \$1:25. 2 dozen Baskets, 50c each, instead of \$2. 1 lot "Diamond King" Fruit Baskets,

to close, 2c each. 1 Clothes Hamper, shop worn, 50c, from \$1.97.

1 handsome Onyx Top Table, slightly damaged, \$1.50, instead of \$16.

1 Onyx Top Table, \$3.95.

3 Oak Tables, highly polished, 75c each; been \$1.25.

1 Horn Ornament, 50c; been \$1.25.

2 Horn Ornaments, 25c each; been \$1.50.

1 Tiplitz Ornament, \$1, instead of \$2.75.

10 Water Tumblers, 2c each; been \$1.50.

THE COHEN CO.